

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
OFFICE OF THE THEATER JUDGE ADVOCATE  
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

AG 000.5 (18 Aug 45) JA

Q# 1488  
APO 500  
18 August 1945

SUBJECT: Report of War Crimes Branch on Atrocities

TO: The Judge Advocate General  
Washington 25, D. C.

\* \* \*

IV. SUMMARY OF THE TESTIMONY:

On 1 August 1942, Barta, Bogue, and McDole arrived at Puerto Princesa, Philippine Islands (pp. 3, 5, Ex. B; p. 6, Ex. C) and presumably, Balchus, Koblos, Neilsen, Pacheco and Smith arrived at the same time (par. 10, p. 2, Ex. A) while Petry arrived sometime after 16 August 1943 (par. 25, p. 4, Ex. A). All prisoners present were put to work on an airfield (pp. 2, 5, 8, Ex. B) in the scorching sun, with inadequate food, water, clothing and the simplest of tools (p. 6, Ex. C). On 9 or 11 August 1942, six men, viz Buddy Henderson, USMC, Sidney Wright, USMC, Davies, USMC, Bobby Hodges, USN, Elliot, USN and the sixth unknown, attempted an escape, whereupon all prisoners were placed on one-third rations for three days, enclosures reinforced, sentries increased, and movements restricted. (Par. 27, p. 4, Ex. A; p. 5, Ex. B; p. 6, Ex. C).

Two prisoners sustained broken arms for picking a papaya from a tree within the compound, the punishment being inflicted by a cook named Nishitani (p. 6, Ex. C). Staff Sergeant Mullin's arm was broken because he refused to admit defeat and was forced to work with his arm in a sling (p. 7, Ex. C).

Another escape on 29 August 1942 by Joe Paul Little, USN, and Charlie Watkins, USN, resulted in a similar reduction of rations (p. 5, Ex. B; p. 7, Ex. C). For possessing a small portion of corned beef and talking to a Filipino, six men, Jimmy Barna, USMC, Laidlaw, USN, Jack Taylor, USMC, Yoder, USN, Robert Brown, USMC, the sixth unknown, were tied to a coconut tree in the center of the compound and were beaten with a small wire whip and a pole 3" or 4" in diameter until loss of consciousness, whereupon they were revived with water and the torture continued. The six were then returned to Manila (p. 7, Ex. C; p. 5, Ex. B). The prisoners had no access to medical supplies, one or two men were beaten every day and an appendectomy was performed on McDole without anaesthetic (p. 5, Ex. B).

In February, 1943, Sergeant Swift, USMC, Robert Pryor, MM 1c, Private Sloat, MC, U.S. Army and Hansen U.S. Army, escaped during the night and were missed the following morning, but a search resulted in the capture of Sloat and Hansen, who were placed in a Kempei (Jap Military Police) dungeon. It was later learned that Pryor was decapitated in



northern Palawan and his head placed on exhibition. (p. 7, Ex. C). On 28 June 1943, Pfc. Seldon T. White, USMC, and Wilson, USN, temporarily escaped but were recaptured on 4 July 1943, and severely beaten before being turned over to the Japanese Military Police, who put them on a truck which drove off. They did not return, and the Filipinos and Japanese stated that they were shot (pp. 7, 8, Ex. C).

One afternoon Charles Street was missing from muster and ten men were immediately locked in the brig and subjected to severe beatings. Jack Ward was beaten with a section of an iron pipe. Street had not tried to escape but had lost his way back to camp and when he returned the prisoners were released from the brig and Street incarcerated and beaten (p. 2, Ex. B).

John M. Stanley, for no reason at all, was struck over the head with a pick handle, causing a gash three inches long (p. 3, Ex. B). Men were required to work on the airstrip during raids (p. 2, Ex. B).

In September 1943 Jim Flynn, Boatswain M 1c USN, was accidentally killed by a landing dive bomber, and he was denied a decent burial (p. 8, Ex. C).

A rule was imposed providing for the execution of ten prisoners for each one that escaped (pp. 2, 8, Ex. B; p. 8, Ex. C).

Following raids by 17 B-24's on 19 and 28 October 1944, the prisoners were ordered to build air-raid shelters consisting of three trenches, five feet deep, four feet wide, and of sufficient length to accommodate 50 men. There was to be an overhead covering with only one entrance but due to American officers' continual suggestions, two entrances were permitted, one at each end. Some men had individual fox-holes in the small enclosures surrounded by double barbed-wire strands two meters high and closely interwoven. (Par. 30, p. 4, Ex. A; pp. 1, 3, 9, Ex. B; p. 9, Ex. C). The Special Company shelter was near the fence in the rear of the compound, from which a passageway led into the one for "B" Company, about one meter away. The third for the use of "A" Company was near the side fence of the compound (p. 3, Ex. B; pp. 10, 11, Ex. C).

After each raid the Japs seemed to take the attitude that the prisoners were the cause of the bombings and treatment became worse (par. 29, p. 4, Ex. A). The number of prisoners varied from time to time as new prisoners arrived and replacements were sent to Manila. However, on 14 December 1944 there were 150 in prison (par. 29, p. 4, Ex. A; pp. 1, 9, Ex. B). About 0200 14 December 1944 two Jap officers informed the men while in barracks that they were going to work early the next morning. So, they began at dawn but were called back at noon, which caused the Americans to sense something strange. There were two air raids during lunch and extra guards were placed around the compound. During the early afternoon another air raid warning was sounded and the men were forced into their shelters (par. 29, p. 4, Ex. A; p. 10, Ex. C) and required to remain under cover, the Japs saying that there were hundreds of American planes approaching (p. 5, Ex. B; pp. 9, 11, Ex. C). When everyone was securely below the ground, between 50 and 60 Jap soldiers, armed with light machine-guns, rifles, and



carrying buckets of gasoline, attacked the unsuspecting, defenseless prisoners in the first shelter where there were approximately 40 of "A" Company. They first threw a lighted torch into the entrance and followed it with a bucket or two of gasoline (par. 29, p. 4, Ex. A; p. 3, Ex. B) which exploded, setting everyone within on fire (pp. 5, 9, Ex. B; p. 10, Ex. C). As screaming men ran from the shelter, they were mowed down by machine guns and rifles (pp. 1, 6, 9, Ex. B; p. 10, Ex. C) while others, realizing they were trapped, ran to the Japs and asked to be shot in the head, but the Japs laughingly would shoot or bayonet them in the stomach. When the men cried out for another bullet to put them out of their misery the Japs continued to make merry and left the men to suffer, twelve men being killed in this manner (par. 31, p. 5, Ex. A). Captain Sato, commander of the Jap garrison at the camp, walked over to C. C. Smith, Signal 2c, USN, and split his head open with his saber (par. 29, p. 4, Ex. A). The Japs started shooting everything in sight, poked guns into the foxholes and fired them, threw hand grenades, while throughout Sato was laughing and shouting, urging the men to greater effort (par. 29, p. 5, Ex. A). Men were thrown into holes while still alive and covered with coconut husks (par. 31, p. 5, Ex. A). Some escaped through a hole in their dugout, while 30 or 40 others successfully tore barehanded through barbed wire fences and ran to the water's edge (par. 29, p. 4, Ex. A; p. 9, Ex. B; p. 10, Ex. C). Those who attempted to swim the bay were shot in the water from the shore or from a barge moving just off shore (par. 30, p. 4, Ex. A). Still others who sought refuge in crevices were hunted down and dynamited (pp. 1, 9, Ex. B; p. 10, Ex. C). Bogue located Barta, Petry, Pacheco, and Martyn, and about 2100 hours they swam the bay to safety. For five days and nights, without food or water except rain, Bogue tramped through the jungle until rescued by Filipino prisoners at Iwahig Penal Colony where he met McDole. They were taken further south to Aborlan where Barta joined them, whereupon the three proceeded to Brooke's Point and were picked up 21 January 1945 by a PBV from Leyte (p. 10, Ex. C).

Neilsen reached the beach and covered himself with coconut husks for three hours. He was discovered but feigned death and was left by the Japs and crawled into a cove, finding 15 Americans, eight of whom were subsequently killed from a barge. When a group of Japs approached the cove Neilsen dived into the water, was struck in the leg, head, and ribs by bullets, but nevertheless kept on swimming as the Japs continued shooting, was washed seaward by a strong current, finally reached the other side of the five-mile bay at 3:00 p.m. and remained in a mangrove swamp until noon the next day when he moved into a coconut grove where he was found by a Filipino who led him to Petry and Pacheco, and was later joined by Balchus (par. 31, p. 5, Ex. A). The latter had been hiding in the underbrush with Deal, while the Japs were firing at Neilsen. They moved along the beach and picked up Williams and Daniels. Balchus and Deal separated from the others when an argument arose as to the best plan for an escape, and decided to approach the top of the cliff, giving up the idea of swimming the bay as Deal had a shoulder wound (par. 32, p. 5, Ex. A). Five Japs heard them and started to investigate; two of the Japs moved further down the cliff but the three others came directly towards the two men. It was quite dark at this time and the Japs were



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using torches. As one of them came within a few feet of the two men, Balchus hit him on the head with a big piece of coral and they then jumped the other two. These Japs were killed but reinforcements started moving towards the vicinity of the row. Balchus and Deal moved a short distance from each other and when some Japs got in between them, Deal ran over the cliff and Balchus ran down the beach, dived into the water and swam the bay. Hearing gunfire back on the beach he assumed that the Japs had killed Daniels and Williams (par. 32, p. 5, Ex.A).

The Filipinos had the four men change to civilian clothing and took them to Brooke's Point, picking up Smith at the southern Penal Colony and Koblos at Aborlan. They stayed at Brooke's Point until 6 January 1945 when they were picked up by the "Catalina" (par. 33, p. 5, Ex.A).

Barta with four others, including Pacheco, Petry and Bogue started to swim the bay between 2000 and 2100. He became unconscious about half-way across and when he regained his senses he was floating out of the mouth of the bay but only about 50 yards from the shore which he managed to reach about sunrise the next morning. After being in the jungle 10 days he reached the Philippine Penal Colony from which he was taken to Aborlan, where he met McDole and Bogue and all were then taken to Brooke's Point (pp. 4, 6, 10, Ex. B; pp. 10, 11, 12, Ex. C).

Bogue, after being in the jungle five days and nights was also rescued by the Filipino prisoners at Iwahig Penal Colony (p. 10, Ex. B).

McDole saw six Japs torturing one American with bayonets when another Jap joined the group with a bucket and torch. While the American screamed to be shot, the Japs poured burning gasoline on one foot, then on the other until he collapsed, whereupon they poured gasoline over his body and ignited it (p. 6, Ex. B).

McDole stayed with Hamrick, whom he found on the beach, until the latter died of gangrene on 18 December 1944 from a bullet wound in the arm. Covering the body, McDole swam the bay to Iwahig Penal Colony shortly after dawn and in the late afternoon started out again but because of exhaustion had to remain on a fish trap all night, from which he was rescued by Iwahig prisoners gathering their fish, and he, with Bogue, was sent to Brooke's Point on 7 January 1945, from whence the PBV picked them up 21 January 1945 (pp. 6, 7, Ex. B; p. 12, Ex. C). Martyn swam the bay but did not contact the others (p. 13, Ex. C).

That night the Kojima Tai officers, in company with personnel from the Kempei Tai and the Obayashi Tai, held a celebration to commemorate the incident (p. 2, Ex. E).

Following the landing by American Forces at Puerto Princesa, Palawan, on 28 February 1945 a search of the POW enclosure was made and identification tags, certain personal items, and fragmentary records concerning American personnel were obtained (p. 1, Ex. D).

Between the 15 and 23 of March 1945, seventy-nine individual skeletons were buried by the 3rd Platoon,



601st QM Co. (GR). Twenty-six of these skeletons were found piled four and five high in one excavation. Bullets had pierced the skulls and they had been crushed with blunt instruments. Nine dugouts were inspected and the supporting planks were charred near the openings indicating a flash fire of intense heat but of short duration, resembling the results of a gasoline fire.

The smallest number of bodies were found in the largest dugouts which were closest to the cliff and furthest away from the prison buildings. Most of the bodies were huddled together at a place furthest away from the entrance where twenty-six bodies were taken from one hole which was not a dugout. In two dugouts (closest to the cliff) bodies were in prone positions, arms extended with small conical holes in the fingertips showing that these men were trying to dig their way to freedom (pp. 1, 2, Ex. 2 of Ex. D).

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文書番号第三八九號

總司令部

合衆國陸軍

太平洋戰場法務部

戰爭犯罪部

APO 500

AG 000.5 (一九四五年/昭和二十年/八月十八日)丁A

一九四五年/昭和二十年/八月十八日

項目一 殘虐行為ニ関スル戰爭犯罪部ノ報告

提出先一 コロンビア地ビラシトニ五 法務局長

四. 證言概略

一九四三年/昭和十八年/八月一日ニ、バルバ/ BARTA /トネー/ BOGUE /トネー/   
 /MCDOLE /トネー/、アエルト/アエルト/ PUERTO PRINCESA /到着/   
 (書證B. 三頁及五頁、書證C. 六頁)バルバ/ BALCHUS /   
 /KOBLOS /ネイルセン/ NEILSEN /パチェコ/ PACHECO /スミス/ SMITH /   
 元亦多分同時到着シタモト思ハル(書證A. 三頁、第一〇節)然レト   
 /PETRY /ハ、一九四三年/昭和十八年/八月十六日以後到着シタ(書證A. 四頁   
 第三五節)。同処、金持等、焼キ、如キ太陽下ニテ令テ、食物、水、衣類、   
 /供給受テ、最モ簡便ナリ道具(書證C. 六頁)使用シ、飛行場   
 (書證B. 六頁、五頁及八頁)ヲ働カセタ。一九四三年/昭和十八年/八月九日   
 カナ一日ニ六名ノ者、即チ米國海兵バルバ/ BUDDY HENDERSON, USMC /   
 米國海兵バルバ/ SIDNEY WRIGHT, USMC /

No 1

FILE COPY  
RETURN TO ROOM 361















Doc 2869

一杯、二杯、ガソリンヲ其ニ注グ（書證A、四頁、第三九節  
書證B三頁）ガソリンハ爆発シ中ニ入リテ居ル誰ニモ火  
が付イタ。（書證B、五頁及九頁書記十頁）人々叫ビ  
ナガウ家カラ飛ビ出スト輕機関銃ヲ小銃ヲ雜ビ倒サタ。  
（書證B一頁、六頁及九頁、書證C十頁）自今寧ガ四民ニ  
落クエトニ氣が付ム他、者ハ日本兵ノトコロニ飛ビ行  
キ頭ヲ射ツクエト頼ダガ、日本兵ハ突ツテ彼等腹  
部ヲ射ツクリ銃劍ヲ利シタリシタ。

人々苦痛ヲ受シテ逃シタ。元一發彈丸ヲ射ツクエト叫  
ビタガ、日本兵ハ愉快ニ人々ヲ苦シカマニ放リテ置  
タ。十二人者ガコノヤリニシテ殺サシタ。

（書證A、五頁、第三十一節）コレ收容所ニ於ケル日本  
軍守備兵、指揮官（佐藤 SATO）大尉、米海軍三年信  
号兵曹（シイ・シイ・スミス C. C. SMITH）ニ近寄リ、サトル  
彼等頭ヲ打割ツタ（書證A、四頁、第三九節）日本兵、何  
カモ見當ラズ、次第射テ船ヲ沈没ニ章奥穴塚ニ銃臺ヲ設テ、

発砲シテ擲彈ヲ投ゲタ。其間中（佐藤 SATO）ハ突ビ出テ部  
下ニツトヤリトケシカケニナタ（書證A、五頁、第三九節）人々ハ  
未ダ生キ居ルニ穴中ニ投リ込メテ椰子、皮ヲ覆ハシタ（書證  
A、五頁、第三十一節）。

205



Doc. 2869.

No 6

或ル者ハ壕ノ孔カラ逃ケ他ノ三、四十人ノ者ハ有刺鉄線ノ垣ヲ自今裸  
手デウマク破ツテ水際マデ事ナリ逃ケタ。(書證A 四頁 第三九節、書  
證B 九頁、書證C 十頁) 湾ヲ泳イデ逃ケヨウトシタ者ハ水ノ  
中デ岸カラ射タリ其ノ時、恰度岸ヲ離レタ傳馬船カラ射タリ  
リシタ。(書證A 四頁 第三十節) 猶亦地隙等ニ逃ヒテキタ者等ハ  
逐ニ詰メラレ、ダイナマイトデ爆死セラレタ。(書證B 一頁及九頁、又  
書證C 十頁) ボーケ/BOGUE/ハ、バータ/BARTA/、(ペトリ/PETRI/  
パチエ/PACHECO/及マーティン/MARTIN/ヲ見付ケ午後九時頃彼等  
ハ湾ヲ安全地帯ヘ泳ギ渡ツタ。五日五晩ノ間、食物モ無ク、雨ノ外ハ  
水モナク、ボーケ/BOGUE/ハ、イワヒグ/IWAHIG/流刑地ノフィリツビ  
ン人ノ囚人ニ救ケラレル迄、密林ノ中ヲ放浪シタ。此処デ彼ハマク  
ドール/MCDOLLE/ニ会シタ。彼等ハ猶、南アボララン/ABORLAN/ニマデ  
連テ行ケタ。其処デバータ/BARTA/ガ一婦ニナリ、ソコカラ三人ハ、ブ  
ルックス・ポイント/BROOKS POINT/マデ赴キレイテ/LEYTE/カラ飛  
ンデ末タPBY/TN海上偵察機/ニ依ッテ一九四五年/昭和二十年  
一月二十日ニ救出サレタ。(書證C 十頁)

ネイルセン/NEILSEN/ハ海岸ニ着イテカラ三時間ノ間、椰子ノ皮ノ中ニ  
カクレテキタ。彼ハ見付ケラレタガ死ンデナル風ヲシテキタノデ、  
日本兵ハソノ儘ニシテ行ツタ。ソコデ、凹所ニ這ヒ込ミ十五人ノ米  
人ヲ見付ケタガ、其ノ中ハ人ハソレカラ後、傳馬船カラ射殺サレタ。  
日本兵ノ一團カソノ凹所ニ近寄ツテ末タ時、ネイルセン/NEILSEN/ハ  
水中ニ潜ビ込シタ。脚ヤ頭ヤ肋骨ニ弾カアツタガソレニモ拘ラズ、日本  
兵ガ絶エ射撃スル中ヲ泳ギ續ケ、ソシテ、強イ潮流ノタメニ海ノ方ヘ  
流サレトトラ、午後三時ニ五哩モアル湾ノ向ヒ側ニ着キ、翌日ノ晝迄



Doc 2869

マングローブ樹、沼地、所ニ止ツテサタ。ソレカラ椰子、茂ミヤモグリ  
 込ミ其処デスリッピン人ニ発見サレ其ノ人ガペトリ/PETRYトバナ  
 コ/PACHECOノ居ル処ニ連シテ行ツテクレ。後刻バルチヤス/BALCHUS  
 モ一纏ニツタ。(書證 A. 五頁第三十一節) 後者ハ日本兵ガ  
 ネイルセン/NEILSENニ発砲シテサタ間。デール/DEALト一纏ニ敷  
 ノ宇ニ隠シテサタデアツタ。彼等ハ海岸傳ヒニ進ミ。ウィリアムス/  
 WILLIAMSトダニエル/DANIELSトヲ仲間ニ入レタ。逃亡ノ最良ノ  
 計画ニ就イテ議論ガ持ガツタトキニ。バルチヤス/BALCHUSトデール/  
 DEALハ他ノ者ト令ビデール/DEALハ肩ニ怪我ヲシテサタデ湾ヲ泳  
 グ考ヘラ思ヒ切リ。崖ノ頂上ニ行クコトヲ定メタ。(書證 A. 五頁第三十  
 二節) 五人ノ日本兵ガ彼等ノ歩ムノ音ヲ聞キツケ搜索ヲ始メ二人ノ  
 日本兵ハ崖ノ遠クヲ降りテ行ツタガ他ノ三人ハ二人ノ方ニモトモニヤ  
 テ来タ。コノ時ハモウ真暗デ日本兵ハ松明ヲ點シテサタ。ソノ中一人  
 ガ二人ノ米人カラ數呎ノトコロデ来タ。デ。バルチヤス/BALCHUSガ彼ノ  
 頭ヲ珊瑚ノ太キナ塊デ打タ。ソレカラ二人ノ米人ハ他ノ二人ニ飛ビカッ  
 ス。之等ノ日本兵ハ殺サレタガ援兵ガミ。騒ギ、近所ニ向ツテ動キ出  
 シタ。バルチヤス/BALCHUSトデール/DEALトハオ互ニ。少シ隔  
 ヲ置キ數人ノ日本兵ガ二人ノ間ニ入ツタ時。デール/DEALハ崖ノ向  
 ツ側ニ走リ。バルチヤス/BALCHUSハ海岸ノ方ニ走リ下リ。水ノ中ニ飛ビ  
 ムニ湾ヲ泳イダ。後、海岸デ発砲ノ音ヲ聞エタ。デ。彼ハ日本兵ガ  
 「ダニエル/DANIELSト「ウィリアムス/WILLIAMSトヲ殺シタモト相想像  
 シタ。(書證 A. 五頁第三十二節)

No. 7

スリッピン人ガ四人ノ者ニ私服ニ着カヘサセ。彼等ヲブルックス・ポイント/  
 BROOKS POINTニ連シテ行キ南方流利地デスミス/SMITHヲ



Doc 2869

アボラン/ABORLAN/デ、ロビダ/LOBLOS/仲間ニ入リタ。彼等ハ  
ブルックスポイント/BROOKS POINT/一九〇五年/昭和三年/一月六日  
マデ運留シ、其ノ日彼等ハ「カタリナ」/CATALINA/ニ救ヒ上げラレタ。  
書證A、五頁、第三十三節。

ミーク/BAKTA/ババチ/H/PACHECO/ペトリー/PETRY/及ボーク/  
BOGUE/ヲ含ム四人ノ者ト共ニ午後八時カラ九時ノ間ニ灣ヲ泳  
ギ始メタ。彼ハ約半分許リ横切ッタコロ人ヲ不省ニ陥ツタ。ソレ  
ヲ彼カ意識ヲ回復シタ時ニ灣口ノ外ニ浮ンデサタガ、ソコハ岸カ  
ヲホシノ五十ヤードノトコロデアッタノデ翌朝、日ノ出頃ノコトカッタガ  
ヤットノコトデソコヘ運スルコトガ出来タ。ジャンゲルノ中ニ居ルヲ十日  
ニシテ、フリッピン流刑地ニ着イタ。ソコカラ彼ハアボラン/ABORLAN/ニ連  
レテ行カレ、ソコデアマドール/MCDOLE/トボーク/BOGUE/ニ会ヒ、皆ソレ  
カス。ブルックスポイント/BROOKS POINT/ニ連レテ行カレタ。(書證  
B、四頁、六頁、十頁、書證C、十頁、十一頁、十二頁)

ボーク/BOGUE/ハ五日五晩、ジャンゲルノ中ニサタ後、彼モ亦イワ  
ヒツケ流刑地ノ/IWAHI/フリッピン人ノ囚人ニ救ハレタ。(書證B、十頁)  
マクドール/MCDOLE/ハ六人ノ日本兵カ銃剣デ一人ノ米人ヲ拷問シテ  
サルノヲ見タガ其知ヘヌ他ノ日本兵カバケツト松明トヲ持ツテ来テ其  
ノ一團ニ和ハタ。其ノ米人ハ射ヲ殺シテクレト叫ンデサルノニ、日本兵  
ハ片足ニ燃エテサルカソリンヲ注ギ、其ノ後、彼カ倒レテシマフ迄他ノ  
足ニ注ギソレカラ彼ノ体ノ上ニカソリンヲ注ギソレニ點火シタ。(書證  
B、六頁)

No. 8  
マクドール/MCDOLE/ハ海岸デ會ッタハムリック/HAMRICK/  
トハムリック/HAMRICK/カ腕ニ受ケタ弾丸ノ傷ノタメニ一九



Doc 2869

四年/昭和十九年/十二月十八日、瘡痕ヲ死ヌデ一緒ニ居タ  
死体ヲ埋メテカラ、マクドール/MCDOLE/ニ夜明テ少シ後  
=イワビック/MAHIC/流刑地ニ向ツテ湾内ヲ泳ギ、ソニテ午  
後達ク再ニ泳ギ始メタガ、疲レテ夜中、魚、鼠、ニ止ジテサ  
クテナラナカツタ。其所ガ彼ハ魚ヲ集メテキタ、イワビック/MAHIC/  
囚人ニ救助サレタ。ソニテ彼ハボーグ/BOGUE/ト共ニ一九四  
五年/昭和二十年/一月七日ニブルックス・ポイント/BROOK'S POINT/ニ  
送ラレ、ソコデPBY/TN. 海上偵察機/ニヨリ、一九四五年  
/昭和二十年/一月二十一日ニ救出サレタ。(書證B. 六頁及七頁  
書證C. 十三頁) マーティン/MARTYN/ハ湾ヲ泳イダガ他ノ者ト連  
絡シナカツタ(書證C. 十三頁)

其ノ夜、<sup>ユニアタ</sup>小島隊? // KOJIMA TAI、將校連、憲兵隊タ  
大林隊? // OBIYASHI TAI/カウ来タ人員等ト共ニヨリ、伴ヲ  
記念スル處ニ祝典ヲ興ゲタ。(書證E. 二頁)

一九四五年/昭和二十年/二月二十八日ニパワン/PALAWAN/島  
フェルト・プリンセサ/PUERTO PRINCESA/ニ米軍が上陸シテカラ、俘  
虜收容所構内、搜索カ行ハ、米軍人員ニ関スル個人認識  
票、一定ノ個人ニ関スル條項及ビ断片的記録ガ集メニシタ。  
(書證D. 二頁)

一九四五年/昭和二十年/三月十五日カラ二十三日、間ニ七十九個ノ骸骨  
ガ第六〇一補給中隊(墓登録)/601ST QM CO (GR)/第三  
小隊ノ手ニ依ツテ埋葬サレタ。此等、骸骨、中ニ二十六個ハ、  
ノ中ニ四五個、重ナリニツテ積ミ、重ナツテサタ。銃彈ガ頭蓋  
骨ヲ貫キ、銃器デツブサレテサタ。九個ノ掩蔽壕ヲ調査

No. 9



Doc 2869

No. 10

シタ所 支へ、板ハ入口、所デ焦ゲテ居タ。コレハ、短時間ニカ續  
カナイガ強烈ヲ熱ヲ伴フバツト燃エエル火ニヨルモノラシク、ガソリンガ  
燃エタ跡ニ似テナル。

最小數、死骸ハ、崖ニ最モ近ク、收容所、建物カラハ最モ遠イ  
トロニアル最モ大キイ掩蔽壕ノ中ニアツタ。死骸、多クハ、入口ニ  
一番遠イ場所ニ一緒ニ搔キ集メラシテアツタ。其、入口カラハ  
十六個、死体が掩蔽壕デナイツノ穴ヨリ運ビ出サシタモノデアル。  
(崖ニ一番近イ)二個、掩蔽壕ノ中デハ死体が前屈ミ、姿勢  
アリテサテ延ミ腕、指先ニハ小サナ円錐形ノ穴ガアイデキタガ、コレハ  
之等ノ人々が逃ゲヨウトシテ道ヲ堀ロウト努力シタト云フミヲ示  
シテタタ。(書證一、書證二、一頁及二頁)

x x x x x

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